

County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Volume 10, Issue 6: Data through January 2018; Report released June 27, 2018.

Table 1. STDs Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by Month and Previous 12 Months Combined.

	2017		2018	
	Jan	Previous 12-Month Period*	Jan	Previous 12-Month Period*
Chlamydia	1806	19020	1842	20855
Female age 18-25	679	7243	674	7867
Female age ≤ 17	69	757	77	895
Male rectal chlamydia	67	562	63	501
Gonorrhea	508	5122	609	6067
Female age 18-25	59	674	107	771
Female age ≤ 17	8	109	9	103
Male rectal gonorrhea	93	680	75	844
Early Syphilis (adult total)	108	1006	77	1092
Primary	15	172	10	179
Secondary	42	358	23	371
Early latent	51	476	44	542
Congenital syphilis	1	10	3	13

* Cumulative case count of the previous 12 months.

Table 2. Selected STD Cases and Annualized Rates per 100,000 Population for San Diego County by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Year-to-Date.

	All Races*		Asian/PI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
<i>All ages</i>										
Chlamydia	1842	672.1	30	92.1	60	458.8	119	130.0	169	133.3
Gonorrhea	609	222.2	20	61.4	66	504.7	134	146.4	125	98.6
Early Syphilis	71	25.9	5	15.3	6	45.9	31	33.9	29	22.9
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	297	436.4	5	73.0	12	379.3	22	71.2	22	96.0
Gonorrhea	54	79.4	2	29.2	6	189.6	12	38.9	9	39.3
Early Syphilis	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0

Note: Rates calculated using 2016 SANDAG population estimates.

* Includes cases designated as "other," "unknown," or missing race/ethnicity.

Note: All data are provisional. Case counts are based on the earliest of date of diagnosis, date of specimen collection, and treatment date. Totals for past months might change because of delays in reporting from labs and providers.

Figure 1. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.

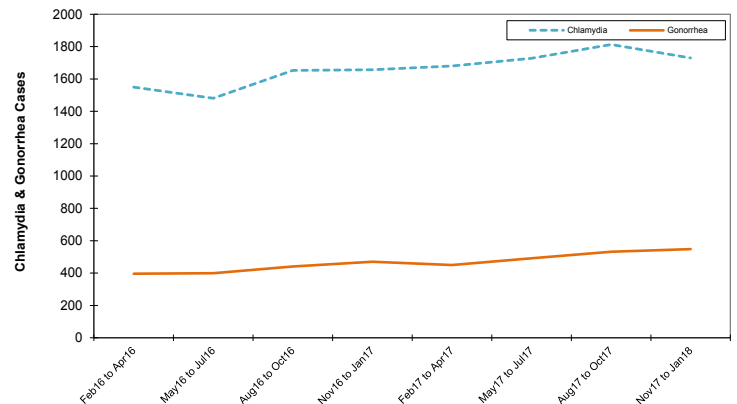
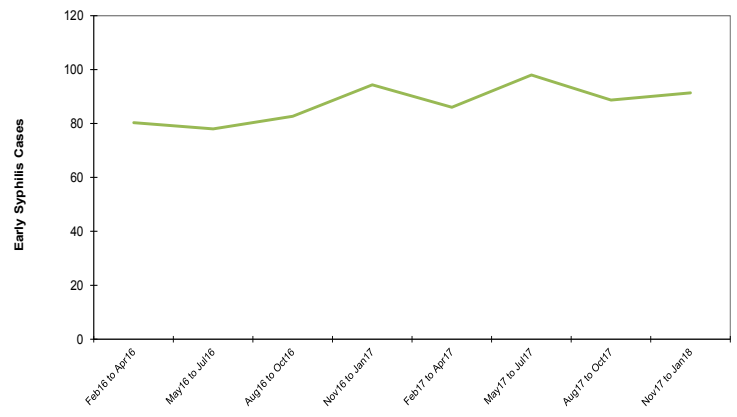


Figure 2. Early Syphilis Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.



Editorial Note: Call to Action – Capturing Gender Identity in HIV and STD Case Reports

Incidence of HIV and STDs in transgender individuals, or persons whose gender identity is different from their assigned sex at birth, is likely underestimated in San Diego County due to limited data for this population. Ensuring completeness and accuracy of local surveillance data is critical to understand the impact of these infections on different populations and to ensure that the necessary resources and services are available to those who need them.

The public health department depends on provider reports for information about gender identity, since reporting laboratories usually do not have this information. **Providers can help to improve our understanding of HIV and STDs in transgender individuals by including both sex assigned at birth and gender identity on case report forms.** [HIV case report forms](#) and [STD confidential morbidity report forms](#) include options to indicate that someone is transgender and also have sections for notes/comments where additional information can be added. **Male-to-female (transfemale/ transwoman, M to F, or M-F)** indicates that someone was born male, but identifies as female, *regardless of whether medical or surgical gender reassignment has occurred*. **Female-to-male (transmale/transman, F to M, or F-M)** indicates that someone was born female but identifies as male, *regardless of whether medical or surgical gender reassignment has occurred*. For some individuals, categorization as male, female, male-to-female, or female-to-male may be too restrictive, in which case multiple or other gender identities can be indicated on these forms.

More information about inclusive data collection and recommendations regarding how to ask about gender identity are available through the **University of California, San Francisco Center of Excellence for Transgender Health** and can be accessed [here](#).